was admitted into the Union without requiring the inhabi-tants at the time to conform to the act of naturalization. I must think the instance is not in point. That was a case of the incorporation of a foreign community, which had been ac-quired by treaty, as a member of our Confederacy. At the time of the acquisition they were subjects of France, and owed their allegiance to that Government. The treaty trans-ferred their allegiance to the United States; and the difficulty of incorporating Louisiana into the Union arose not under the act of naturalization, but the right of acquiring foreign pos act of naturalization, but the right of acquiring foreign possession by purchase, and the right of incorporating such possessions into the Union. These were felt at the time to be
questions of great difficulty. Mr. Jefferson himself, under
whose Administration the purchase was made, doubted the
right, and suggested the necessity of an alteration of the Conscitution to meet the case; and if the example of the admission is now to be used to establish the principle that a State
may confer citizenship on an alien, we may all live to regret
the the Constitution was not amended according to the suggestion.

gestion.
"My colleague insists that to deny the right for which he contends would be to confer on Congress the right of pre-scribing who should or should not be entitled to vote in the State and exercise the other privileges belonging to citizens; and portrayed in strong language the danger to the rights of the States from such authority. If his views are correct in this respect, the danger would indeed be imminent; but I cannot concur in their correctness. Under the view which I have taken, the authority of Congress is limited to the simple point of passing uniform laws of naturalization; or, as I have shown, simply to remove allenage. To this extent it may clearly go under the Constitution; and it is no less clear that it caunot go an inch beyond without palpably transcending its powers and violating the Constitution. Every other privilege except those which necessarily flow from the removal of allenage must be conferred by the Constitution and the authority of

Before I read further permit me to make a few comments on this passage. By the Constitution of the United States all power not delegated to Congress is reserved to the States or the people. The power to pass uniform laws of naturalization is expressly delegated. Powers other than those necessary and proper for that purpose are of course reserved to the States. Thus, for example, while Congress alone can pass a naturalization law, while no State in this Union can remove the disabilities of alien age or constitute a citizen, every State may exercise her reserved powers or powers not delegated; as, for example, by directing that a citizen shall reside for a limited period in the State before he shall vote, or that he shall pay a tax, or, in case he be guilty of crime, he shall for-feit the right of suffrage as a consequence. All these minor matters outside of the power of naturalization are reserved to the States; but, I repeat, the whole power of natu ralization is delegated to Congress, and no State has any power or right to interfere with it.

As to the case of Louisiana, and others like it, the only question is whether the treaty-making power embraces the power to annex territory. Decide that affirmatively, and the other question, as to the naturalization of the been acquiesced in by every department of the Government and by the people for fifty years. But they afford no justification for other violations of the Constitution of the same kind; and the very fact that they are cited to justify the alien clause in this bill strikingly exhibits the character of the principles now relied on to sustain it— principles which Mr. Jefferson declared were inconsistent with the Constitution

Mr. Calhoun also said :

"This bill prescribes that the people of Michigan shall vo for the convention to form her constitution, on becoming State." * * * * "I ask who are the people of Michi gan? Taken in the ordinary sense, it means every body, of every age, of every sex, of every complexion, white, black, or red, aliens as well as citizens. Regarded in this light, to pass red, aliens as well as citizens. Acquired that Congress may authorise on alien to vote, or confer that high privilege on the runaway slaves from Kentucky, Virginia, or elsewhere, and thus elevate them to the condition of citizens, enjoying under the condition of citizens, enjoying under the Constitution all the rights and privileges in the States of the Union which appertain to citizenship. But my colleague says that this must be acquiesced in, if such should be the case, as it results from the principles of the Constitution. It know we are bound to submit to whatever are the provisions of that instrument; but surely my colleague will agree with me that the danger of such a precedent would be great; that the principles on which it is justified ought to be clear and frefrom all doubt; and I trust I have at least shown that such is not the fact in this case." * * * * "If it be meant by the people of Michigan the qualified voters under her incipient constitution, (as stated by the Senat.r from New York.) then are we sanctioning the right of aliens to vote. Michigan has attempted to confer this right on that portion of her inhabitants. She has no authority to confer such right under the Constitution. I have conclusively shown that a State does not possess it, much less a Territory, which possesses no power except such as is conferred by Congress. Congress has conferred no such power on Michigan, nor indeed could con-

cal section, some of whose advocates are best answered by the words of their great apostle on questions like the present, and because, in truth, his argument covers the whole ground in controversy. I may explain, I may illussition of Cuba. trate, if the patience of honorable Senators would bear it; but I can add nothing to the force of an argument so clear, so logical as this, which was one of the best Mr Calhoun ever made in the Senate. I heard it with great pleasure at the time, and the impression it made on Congress was the reduction of the revenue by a revision my mind is still fresh, though it was delivered eighteen of the tariff. The Secretary of the Treasury laid before ars ago. The reporter has hardly done him justice : and I regret to say, sir, in reference to the other speeches on that occasion, among the best I have ever heard for legal argument, the speeches of Clay, of Porter, of Southard, and others who engaged in that debate, the reports of them are wretchedly defective, and seem to have un-

I have thus made copious extracts from the argument

The debate was continued on these questions until, to our utter dismay, the opponents of alien suffrage thought they discovered that our learned and able opponents, among whom Thomas H. Benton was the ablest, resolved to make a party question out of this question of consti-It was desired to bring Michigan into the Union, so that her vote might be received at the coming Presidential election. We found ourselves beaten by one vote. We had taken the deepest interest in Michigan and her introduction into the Union. We were all profoundly convinced that we were in the right on this constitutional question; and such was our feeling of disappointment, regret, and mortification, that all of us or this side of the chamber, with Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun in column, marched out of that door, and returned no more to attend to the proceedings of the Senate on the admission of Michigan.

Mr. President, honorable Senators who have preceded this discussion have shown from precedents how often the clause demanding that the voters in the Territories of the United States shall be citizens has been in serted in Territorial bills. I shall not go over that ground. I thank those honorable Senators for having introduced them into the discussion, and rendered it unnecessary for me to do so. I desire, though, to refer to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, when it was first introduced in the House of Representatives by the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) to show what his own views on this subject were at that day. I have it here. It is bill of the House of Repreentatives No. 444 :

"DECEMBER 17, 1844. - Mr. Douglas, on leave, introduced the following bill; which was read, and referred to the Com-

Did the Senator then contemplate the grant to aliens of the right of suffrage in Nebraska? No, sir. The seventh section of his bill then was in these words:

"That every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty one years, who shall be an inhabit-ant of the said Territory at the time the Legislative Assembly shall be established, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office in the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elec-tions shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage shall be ex-ercised only by citizens of the United States."

I do not know that there are many members now in Congress who recoilect the fact that the Indian inter-course act of 1834 was an act in which President Jackson took especial interest. It was said at the time to have been drawn to suit his own views. It passed under his inspection and advice. It was submitted to him, and was carried by his friends. It was regarded as a measure which he approved in every part; in fact, his own plan for the disposal and protection of the Indians. He signed it in 1884, as appears upon the face of the record. One of the sections in that bill, in regard to this very One of the sections in that bill, in regard to this very Territory of Nebraska to which we are about to apply the principle of aliens voting, is in these words:

"Sec. 6. And beit further enacted, That if a foreigner shall "Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$1,000; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel."

Nothing, therefore, was further from the contempla-tion of President Jackson than to allow aliens to enter the Territory about which we are to legislate, and in reference to which we are organizing Territorial govern ference to which we are organizing Territorial govern-ments. The policy of that act was never questioned. Aliens may still stir up discontent among the Indians. If just apprehensions were entertained at that day, may not the same dangers exist now, and ought we now to invite aliens into the Territory? Is this section considered a dead letter now? I am told it is to be considered as virtually repealed by this bill, though founded on a high principle of policy established by Jackson him-self. If this section of the intercourse act is to remain intact by the bill, aliens will be virtually excluded from the Territory, and those who have so resolutely contend-

"My colleague also cites the example of Louisiana, which | ed for their right to vote will find they have missed their aim, and have been thwarted in their purpose to procure alien votes to attain their objects. But whether the section shall be enforced or not, the principle of this bill remains the same; and it is our duty to resist every violation of the spirit of the Constitution, without reference to the extent of the mischief it may occasion.

Mr. President, there is another clause in the same section of this bill which, after the first election at which aliens are to vote, allows the local Legislature, whose constituents are called here the squatter sovereigns, to regulate the qualifications of all voters at future elec-tions. Thus the power of naturalizing foreigners in these Territories in the same way is transferred to a Territorial Legislature, when all confess that no State Legislature can exercise such a power. I shall not argue such a point as that, but I shall now dismiss the subject, with the remark that the influence of aliens in this country has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and that nothing short of the combined influence of all true Americans, both native and naturalized, can arrest the mischiefs which demagogues who pander to the feelings and passions of foreigners not understanding our system of government seek to entail upon us by cheapening the rights and degrading the name of an American citizen, and thus striking at the very foundation of the great principle of self-government in this country.

VIEWS OF AN INTELLIGENT OBSERVER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 12. From time to time designs have been imputed to Louis Napoleon in relation to Northern Spanish America, including Cuba, and even in regard to Spain herself-designs he is supposed to have cherished in regard to Central America before the revolution which gave him a footing in France; and hence his investigations and movements relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, by way of some one of the Isthmuses of Central America. It has been mentioned here lately, by Lord Elgin, that when he (Lord E.) was Governor of Jamaica Louis Napoleon was engaged in some political intrigues with Central American leaders. When Mr. J. L. Kerr was our Minister in Nicaragua, about three years ago, he was informed distinctly by the Minister of Forcaragua her rights, and as the United States would not protect her from British interference, she would throw herself upon the profection of Louis Napoleon, and would find in him ample defence and protection.

During the administration of Mr. Fillmore incidents inhabitants of the Territory, may be disposed of in the same way. These infractions of the Constitution have against our fillibusters or against our Government. The French fleet, now in the West Indies, is conveniently stationed for the same purpose. As to England, she has probably declined the assumption of the obligation to protect Cuba, at the hazard of a war with the United States at this time, and therefore Spain has refused to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men for the occupation and defence of Greece. But the failure of the tripartite arrangement for the guaranty to Spain of her dominion over Cuba, occasioned by the temporary reluctance of England to go to war with the United States, tends to encourage the Emperor in his designs for the ultimate annexation of Spain and her colonies to his empire.

The time has hardly come in which it could be expected that Louis Napoleon would declare his purpose to protect Cuba; but he has hinted his intention, as is generally believed, to certain persons, and among them to Senor Cueto, the present Minister from Spain to the United States, who recently had an interview with him while in Paris, on his way to this country. The advices on this subject which we have through the London Times and other sources are but incidents in support of the opinion that the Emperor contemplates a war with the United States for the protection of Cuba, at any moment when the United States may attempt to seize upon the island. The Washington Union of yesterday refers to the fact that the declaration said to have been made by the Emperor was addressed to a " foreign diplomatic agent then on his way to a distant mission," and remarks that there fer it, as it has no authority, under the Constitution, over the subject, except to pass uniform laws of naturalization."

are circumstances pointing with much force to the "diplomatic agent" referred to the Spanish Miniplomatic agent" referred to-that is, the Spanish Minister himself-whose recent intercourse with the Secretary

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 13. At the commencement of the session one of the most prominent subjects presented for the consideration of January, 1855. He has also gathered information on the subject from intelligent sources, and laid it before the Committee of Ways and Means, together with a modified project for a reduction of the revenue to the proper wants of the Government in time of peace. It is quite apparent that, if nothing be done for a reduction of the revenue, the Sub-treasury will, by the end of the fiscal year, contain and retain some seventy millions in gold, to the manifest prejudice of the commercial and all the business interests of the country.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not been able agree upon any plan of reduction, and will not probably present any to the House. I learn, however, that the majority of the committee differ from the Secretary in regard to a project of a new tariff. The committee wish to adopt a uniform rate of duty-perhaps twenty per cent. The Secretary proposed originally three classes of articles-one free, another paying twenty-five per cent., and another a hundred per cent. That proposition he has since modified by increasing the number of classes. The mode proposed by the committe of what used to be called the Procrustean method-bringing all articles to the same scale of duties, and fixing the rate at twenty per cent .- will not diminish, but increase the revenue. The best mode of effecting the object will be to increase the free list, and to discriminate between the other articles.

Much has been said in regard to a project for the exemption of railroad iron from duty. A committee, appointed by railroad companies interested, have pressed the subject, but without success. The project has fallen flat for this session. In the first place, a vital objection to it is the impolicy of regulating the revenue system done in regard to duties on railroad iron will be done in connexion with a system having in view the sum necessary to be raised for the revenue, and having regard to all the various interests of the country, as well as the relief of the railroad interest. It is probable that the whole subject of the revenue will go over to the next session.

DOINGS IN ABKANSAS.

Our readers will recollect that a few weeks since we published an account of a public meeting in Crittenden county, Arkansas, at which measures were taken to rid that vicinity of certain notoriously offensive characters, who had been guilty of sundry violations of law and order. Among these was one Joe Abel, who was ordered to leave. On the 3d instant, as we learn from a correspondent of the Memphis Whig, a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, and the proceedings of the first gatherng were unqualifiedly endorsed. The proceedings were signed by a large number of persons. Among other things series of resolutions on Indian affairs were adopted, to the effect that any Indians hereafter found in the county ould be driven out, and a committee of five were ap-

pointed to carry out their object. The following resolutions were also adopted. Those relating to the "whiskey question" will meet the cordial approval of every good citizen, and we should rejoice to

see their spirit carried out every where: WHEREAS we, the citizens of Grittenden county, consider the questions which arise upon the expulsion of Joseph Abel and his associates from our midst as paramount to all others:

Resolved, That all candidates for office in this county be Resolved, That we will support no man for may office in our girt who is unwilling to meet these questions fully, fairly, and tistinctly.

WHEREAS candidates for office in this county have hereto-Whereas candidates for omee in this county have hereto-fore been in the practice of introducing spirituous liquors into the canvass, and inasmuch as said practice is injurious alike to the moral and political well being of society, therefore, Resolved, That all candidates for office at the ensuing elec-

ion be requested to dispense with such practice. al merits, or on the principles which they advocate, and not upon the whiskey bottle, for their election. office we will discountenance under all size

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.

Information of the earthquake by which the city of destroyed on the 16th of April last, has already been related from the Boletin Extraordinario del Gobierno del Sal-Cojutepeque, whither the seat of government has been removed since the destruction of San Salvador:

The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed at this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled as restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled as usual to celebrate the Passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable; but the atmosphere was

calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing un For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half-past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards. Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabit ants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Do-mingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beau eign Affairs of that State that, as England denied to Nie tiful edifice of the University was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction. The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds; for, although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had tively trifling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages.

Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that

dark, funereal night, of a whole people clustering in the plazes, and on their knees crying with loud voices to heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins. A heaven opaque and eminous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odor filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching grapti volcano; streets filled withruins or overhung by threaten-ing walls; a suffocating cloud of dust, almost rendering respiration impossible—such was the spectacle present ed by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them gave poignancy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitan been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the Government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practi cable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears pro-bable that the number of the killed will not exceed one hundred and of the wounded fifty. Among the latter is the bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, Senor Duenas; a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative

Council, the latter severely.

Fortunately, the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to disinter the publi archives, as also many of the valuables contained in th dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong of State has probably shown that Spain is not yet in a mood to comply with the present demands of our Government or to yield to our wishes at any time for the acquisition of Cuba.

Washington, Tuesday, June 13. the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Nos patrice fines et dulcia linqui-

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the State of Salvador to the Inhabitants. beautiful capital, under the weight of the heavy disaster which overtook us on the fatal night of Sunday, the 18th of April. A fearful earthquake destroyed, in the brief space of ten seconds, all the buildings of the city, plunged an infinite num ber of families in misery, and has driven them abroad to seek a shelter elsewhere. Comprehending the full extent of the calamity which has befallen the people of the city, the Govcroment can only offer a consolation that it will neglect n means to secure such property as has been saved from the ruins and to maintain public tranquillity and order. In doing this, they not only rely upon the co-operation of the peo-ple residing near the capital, but depend upon them to neg-lect no means of affording relief to the sufferers. The Government relies upon the general patriotism and public spirit to give efficiency to the measures which will be taken to build up anew the city of San Salvador, in some place offering better conditions than the present site, and which will be less

ine and report upon the localities whereon to found the new city, nor delay in communicating the result to the public, so that they may again unite as friends in that happy brother-hood in which they have hitherto lived and prospered. To this end it behooves all to seek for pecuniary and other aid, alike within and without the State; and, above all, it is be-

alike within and without the State; and, above all, it is becoming in them to submit with humble resignation to the inscrutable visitations of Him who disposes of the earth and its people according to His own wise designs.

The calamity which weighs upon this people is heavy; death threatened them in its most terrible form, when the earth opened its depths as if to bury them in its unknown abyss; but our common Father has preserved us, and requires from us the fortitude of men and the resignation of christians. People of the Departments! This is a time for you to extend a protecting hand to your brethren of San Salvador, who are driven forth helpless, with no covering to their heads and are driven forth helpless, with no covering to their heads and without a piece of bread to give to their children! No op-portunity could be more appropriate than the present for you to exercise the charity of the Christian and the sacred offices piecemeal, by taking up one item at a time. Whatever is of humanity. Those whom the finger of Providence has spar done in regard to duties on railroad iron will be done in

upon whom His frown has fallen.

People of Salvador! In common with my fellow-citizens, reopie of Savadar: In common with my fellow-citizens, i have lost all, and am obliged, at the head of a numerous family, to leave the beloved city of my home and seek an asylum elsewhere; but I pray to Heaven to keep me from murmuring, and feel grateful to the Almighty that he has preserved my life and the lives of those whom I hold more precious than

my own! . Officers of the State, of every grade! Forget not that the public servants have now devolved upon them new, beary, and imperious duties! Hesitate at no sacrifice in discharging your obligations; maintain, your posts at every cost and hazard; show that in adversity, as in prosperity, you are the faithful ministers of the law; and prove to the world that mo-

dern ages can parallel antiquity in heroic deeds!

Jose Maria San Martin. RUINS OF SAN SALVADOR, APRIL 18, 1854.

The ruined city of San Salvador is situated on a plain 2,115 feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of a mountain range studded with volcanoes, and about twen-ty-two miles from the port of La Libertad, on the Pacific coast. Its population in the year 1852 was estimated at 25,000, and at the time of this calamity was probably 20,000. San Salvador has suffered greatly in past times from earthquakes. Severe ones are recorded as having occurred in the years 1575, 1593, 1625, 1656, and 1798 Another occurred in 1839, and the volcano has several times threatened general devastation .- Commercial Adv.

MURDER OF THE SHERIPF OF CLAYTON COUNTY, IOWA .- We learn that on Monday last a deplorable affair occurred at McGregor, Iowa, which resulted in the murder of the Sheriff of Clayton county. We hear the following particulars: When the steamer Henrietta landed there, on her way down from St. Paul, the Sheriff went on board and served a writ of attachment on the boat, and while in the act of stooping down to throw off the chain cable with which to tie her up, he re-ceived a blow on the back of the head that rendered him enseless. The boat then left with the Sheriff, but landed him in the above condition in a lone place between McGrego and Clayton city, where he was found. He died soon after.

A write PATING THE FOURTH. -On Tuesday, by a mishap, som Resolved. That all candidates for office at the ensuing elecion be requested to dispense with such practice.

Resolved. That candidates should rely upon their individui merits, or on the principles which they advocate, and not
pon the whiskey bottle, for their election.

Resolved. That the practice of treating by candidates for

Resolved. That the practice of treating by candidates for sulting in injury to persons.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION has been put in commu-San Salvador, in Central America, was almost entirely nication with the French authorities in charge of all matters connected with the opening of the Universal Exhibiceived, but the details of this terrible calamity are not tion, which has been decreed to take place in Paris on yet generally known. We therefore reproduce from the the first day of May next. Thus, we presume, upon the sling upon their steeds, seemed never to doubt of success, and ultimately triumphed over all. Some were blinded necessarily arise between the exhibitors on this side and vador of May 2d. This bulletin is issued from the city of French officials. In the absence of power on the part of countries, it is fortunate that such an institution as the Smithsonian exists here at the seat of government, to which they can be referred.

The object of the French Government is to have a twofold exhibition-one of industry, including agriculture at her mouth, and knock him to the earth under her. and manufactures; the other of the fine arts. These exhibitions will be simultaneous. A Board, or, as the French term it, a Commission, divided into two sections, the air, and narrowly escaped making an involuntary has been nominated, who direct and superintend each its proper branch. The President of the general commission is Prince Napoleon.

The warmest hopes are entertained and expressed that the United States will be well represented in all its great strength, as well artistic as industrial. The various articles sent for exhibition will be received between the 15th of January and the 15th of April. It is desired that only those liable to suffer from too long package be sent at the later date; the heavy and cumbersome descriptions should be ready for reception before the end of February. Very liberal arrangements are made for foreign contributors, the particulars of which it is yet too early to

notice. The great lecture hall at the Smithsonian has got so far forward as to give the visiter a fair idea of its size and general character. It will accommodate over two thousand auditors, and bids fair to be a truly noble room. The dome for the sky-light is nearly if not quite finished. Its effect will be as agreeable as it will on several accounts be highly useful.

A further meeting of the Regents of the Institution will take place on the 8th of July, and a week afterwards the Establishment will hold its meeting.

Early in August the United States Educational Association will convene and occupy several days.

LORD ELGIN IN CANADA.

FROM THE SHERBROOKE GAZETTE EXTRA OF JUNE 8.

Lord ELGIN arrived at Sherbrooke on Saturday about 11 A. M. Sheriff Bowne, the Mayor, received Lord EL-GIN on his alighting from the cars, and introduced him to the councillors and other citizens, and to several ladies who were present; and then addressed him a congratulatory and loyal address, to which Lord ELGIN replied as follows:

"My visit to Washington, although not precisely in my official capacity of Governor General, but rather as envoy extraordinary, if it has not accomplished in every par-ticular all I could have wished, I have reason to believe the result will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the British Provinces. It has ever been one of the leading objects of my efforts in Canada to promote commercial intercourse and kindly feelings between the people of the province and the neighboring States. I was met in Wash-ington in the most cordial and liberal spirit, and at Portland the people received and treated me in the most handsome manner. On crossing the frontier and leoking at the forests, I thought that the proprietors would not be unwilling to have their lumber pass free of duty to the United States markets; and when I saw some fine horses and cattle in the fields, it occurred to me that the owners would be pleased to send them over the border free of duty. And, again, when looking at the houses by the wayside, I thought that perhaps the inmates might have some eggs and poultry which they would be glad to send to market without paying duty. So that, however some may be disposed to look upon reciprocity, I am sure the people will not be displeased with it."

PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.

The explosion of the Parker Vein Coal Company, al The explosion of the Parker Vein Coal Company, although said to be generally anticipated at Cumberland, Maryland, created some excitement. According to the Telegraph, the amount lost by the citizens, including the sum due the Baltimore and Ohis Boileand on account of coal transported, &c. is between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The meeting of the stockholders on Friday to elect a new Board of Directors was a stormy one. John E. Howard, Esq., of Baltimore, presided. The Telegraph

The old Board appeared, backed by counsel, to contest the legality of the election, basing their objection upon the ground that sufficient notice had not been given; and that, as the transfer books had been enjoined, there was no evidence be-fore the Board showing who were stockholders or who were entitled to vote. An animated discussion took place between the counsel employed by the respective parties upon thi

Finally, the Chair appointed a committee of seven, including three named by the old Board, who, after hearing counsel decided that due notice had been given, and that the certifi cates of stock were sufficient evidence, with the proxies, o the right of the parties holding them to vote.

An election then took place, and the following new Board was elected: President, Andrew Clark, Esq. Board of Direc-

tors, Messrs, Thomas H. Faile, David Stewart, John E. How ard, M. B. Brammall, Wm. D. Cromwell, Evan Stevenson, A B. Marks, and Henry Keeny. The Telegraph further adds:

After the election it appeared that 3,298 shares of stock over and above the 20,000 shares authorized to be issued by the charter had been voted. It is supposed that the fraudulent

ter conditions than the present site, and which will be less subject to the devastations of earthquakes. I invoke the All-powerful to lend His Divine aid to this consummation, and influence the minds of the people of the capital that they shall not disperse in such a manner as to make their new concentration impossible.

I shall lose no time in dispatching commissioners to examine and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including and report upon the localities whereon to found the new including the property of the company; and Mr. Jewett, the Vice President, issued out simultaneously an attachment for \$500,000.

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It was generally supposed that the Totten property had added the property of the company; and Mr. Jewett, the Vice President, issued out simultaneously an attachment for \$500,000. great value to the possessions of the company, but upon ex-amination of the records it appears that the title is vested, not in the company, but in H. Mali, the President, who made it convenient to leave suddenly for Europe as soon as it was discovered that an over-issue had been made.

company to the reform Board, the office of the company in this place was forcibly broken open on Tuesday by the Sheriff, in execution of a process of the Court, and the books and pa-

FIRST RAILBOAD IN BRAZIL .- An extract from a letter from Rio de Janeiro dated May 1, received by a mercantile house in Boston, says:

"The Stamboul arrived on the 29th ultimo, just in time to allow the owner of her ice to obtain an order from the Collector to bring some on shore to be served out in ice-creams at the celebration of the opening of the first railroad established in the Brazils. It runs from Mana, a place up the bay, to the foot of the Petropolis Serra, being about nine miles so far completed. The ceremony of opening the road was performed by the Emperor, attended by his suite. Speculation in stocks has already been introduced. The shares of a gas company, which partly illuminates the city, have sold at a very high premium.

THE GREAT STEAMSHIP .- The ways for laying down

the projected immense screw and paddle steamer for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are in the course of completion at the yard of Mr. Scott Russell at Millwall. Many hundreds of tons of iron for her keel are ready to be put together, and the contracts have been signed for the completion and launching of the ship within two years. The extreme length on main-deck will be 700 feet, being 430 feet longer than the *Himalaya* steamer; extreme length of keel, 680 feet; extreme length of beam, 83 feet; depth of hold, (forming four decks,) 58 feet; length of principal saloon, 80 feet; height of ditto, 15 feet; tonnage, 10,000, or builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; stowage for coal, 10,000 tons; stowage for cargo, 5,000 tons; 500 first-class cabins, with ample space for second and third class passengers, besides troops, &c.; while her screw and paddle engines will be of the aggregate nominal power and paddle engines will be of the aggregate nominal power of 2,800 horse. She will also carry an immense quantity sail. The principle of construction, as designed by will be similar to that of the tube of the Mr. Brunel. Britannia Bridge. Her bottom, decks, and sides are to be double, and of a cellular form, with two feet six inches between. She will have fourteen water-tight compartments, also two divisional bulkheads running her whole length, so that it would appear as if the principles of the T gir-der, as we suggested, only in this case doubled, were comprised in the new principles of construction. The great length of the ship, it is contended, according to all present experience, will enable her to pass through the water at a greater velocity, with a similar power in proportion to her tonnage, than ordinary vessels now require make ten knots an hour, and that speed is, in fact, another result of great size. The immense proportions will admit of carrying sufficient fuel to accomplish a voyage round the world.—London Builder.

The Established Church of England has within the last

EMBARKATION OF CAVALRY-A SCENE

The embarkation of the horses was not acc without the occurrence of many exciting scenes, in which were evinced the strength and terror of the horses, and the address and resolution of the hussars, who, when foiled again and again in their attempts to fasten the by a kerchief tied over their eyes, others were quieted by kind words, others by caresses, even kisses, and in this way were seduced to submission; but a few of the horses the President or any of his Secretaries to take order in matters of this character between our own and foreign in the hands of a hussar, or the twitch, a pole with a rant the belief that its possession is destined to invite loop of leather at the end, fastened by twisting it on the upper lip or ear of the horse, reduced a hot-tempered horse to the desired state. But one or two desperate en-counters happened. We saw a mare raise her fore feet over the shoulders of a hussar who was holding the halter He fortunately was not much injured. Another hussar, while attending the last horse that was embarked, was bit in the arm by the animal as he was being taken into

The worst struggle, however, remains to be told. It The worst struggle, however, remains to be told. It was with a powerful horse; we heard it belonged to the serjeant-major. His temper being known, the hussars, and riggers who assisted them, stood warily by as the sling was being applied. Three or four were at his head, smoothing the forehead, blinding his eyes, and holding him firmly by the halter; but the instant he felt the sling beneath him he spurned it with his hind legs, and, rearing his fore ones, drove off all but those who held the balter, and them he dragged to some distance from the halter, and them he dragged to some distance from the ship's side. He was drawn back, and a second attempt was made; but with a similar result. It was some time before he could be brought a third time under the yard of the ship, but when there one of his fore legs was dou-bled up and fastened by a rope. This operation did not tame him, but he pawed in the air with the leg which was free, cleaving a way before him, and, the attempt being a failure, the bound leg was liberated. Numbers of men then came around him, and one managed to fasten the twitch upon him. The pain inflicted by the instru-ment seemed to doubly infuriate the animal; he stood ment seemed to doubly inturiate the animal; he stood upon his hind legs, plunged forward, or kicked and reared alternately, throwing from him all but the three men who held the two ends of the halter and the twitch. His frantic motions compelled those who held the halter to let it go, but the third soldier stuck to his twitch with a tenacity which was the surprise and admiration of all who beheld the contest. At times he was borne off the ground by the horse, but he never let go, and the horse at length stood still, trembling, mastered probably by the torture of the twitch. He was led back to the cer the sawdust, and for a moment or two seemed to submit to the desired operation; but as one of the riggers was passing behind him with the breech cord, the terrified animal once more flung out his hoofs, and in doing so kicked the rigger in the abdomen. The poor fellow stag gered on one side and fell with a piteous exclamation An officer ordered him to be removed to the doctor's office, and instantly he was taken from the spot in the arms of his mates. We understand the hurt he received although agonizing for the time, is not likely to be fatal.

It was a bare escape with life.

After this serious accident a long rope was procured, and a noose was made at one end. This was laid on the ground and the horse brought to step on it. The line was jerked, and the noose was fastened on the horse's hind hoof. The instant he felt the trammel he kicked if possible more violently than before, and then darted to and fro with a velocity that made it impossible for any one to hold the leg rope. The man with the twitch, how-ever, never let go his hold on the horse's nose, and, after a terrible scene, that made the spectators fly to a distance for safety, the gallant soldier had the satisfaction to see the animal stand exhausted by his exertions. He was brought back to the ship's side once more, and the rope fastened to the hoof was brought between his fore legs, over and around his neck, and secured. By this means the horse's power to resist was effectively diminished; the twitch was then applied to the ear instead of the nose. The effect of this treatment was magical. The horse did not stir while the sling was being fixed and hooked to the tekel. The signal was given; the soldiers retired; the laborers ran off with the yard; the horse bounded forward twice, and then sprang into the air with the stay rope at an angle of thirty degrees from the yard; back he swung, and oscillated once or twice, beating the air futilely; even that soon ceased, and in a few seconds he was deposited in the hold, where he was with some difficulty taken charge of by the dragoons below. The scene was extremely exciting, and at one moment even alarming; but the bravery and determination of the hussars made them superior to even the most fiery of the quadrupeds they had that day to deal with. Such men will be thunderbolts in the hottest brunt of battle. Exeter Gazette.

MR. AND MRS. SPARROWGRASS RETIRE FROM THE CITY TO ENJOY RURAL LIFE.

FROM THE JUNE KNICKERBOCKER.

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, with our heads full of fresh butter and cool crisp radishes for tea; with ideas entirely lucid respecting milk, and a looseness of calculation as to the number in family it would take a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs every morning; when Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country we found some preconceived notions had to be abandoned and some departures made from the plans we had laid down in

the little back parlor in avenue G.

One of the first schievements in the country is early rising with the lark, with the sun, while the dew is on the grass, "under the opening eye-lids of the morn," and so forth. Early rising! What can be done with five or six o'clock in What may not be done at those hours in the country, with the hoe, the rake, the dibble, the spade, the watering pot? To plant, prune, drill, transplant, graft, train, and sprinkle! Mrs. S. and I agreed to rise 'arly in the country. perinkle! Mrs. S. and I agreed to rise early in the country.

Early rising in the country is not an instinct; it is a senti ment, and must be cultivated.

A friend recommended me to send to the south side of Long Island for some very prolific potatoes, the real hippopotamus breed. Down went my man, and what with expenses of horse-hire, tavern bills, toll gates, and breaking a wagon, the hippopotami cost as much apiece as pine-apples. They were fine potatoes though, with comely features and large languish-ing eyes, that promised increase of family without delay. As I worked my own garden, (for which I hired a landscape gardener at two dollars per day to give me instructions, I con-eluded that the object of my first experience in early rising should be the planting of the hippopotamuses. I accordingly rose next morning at five, and it rained! I rose next day at five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! It rained for five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! It rained for two weeks! We had splendid potatoes every day for dinner. "My dear," said I to Mrs. Sparrowgrass, "where did you get those fine potatoes?" "Why," said she, innocently, "out of that basket from Long Island!" The last of the hippopotamuses were before me, pseled and boiled, and mashed and baked, with a nice thin brown crust on the top!

I was more successful afterwards. I did get some fine seed potatoes in the ground. But something was the matter: at the end of the season I did not set as many one at I mut in

potatees in the ground. But something was the matter: at the end of the season I did not get as many out as I put in.

Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who is a notable housewife, said to me one day, "Now, my dear, we shall soon have plenty of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickens." There they are, each one with as many feathers as a grasshopper and a chirp not louder. Of course we looked forward with pleasant boxes to the period when the first each lock with the period when the first each lock. chirp not louder. Of course we looked forward with pleasant hopes to the period when the first cackle should announce the milk-white egg warmly deposited in the hay which we had provided bountifully. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remark that our hens had remarkably large combs, to which Mrs. S. replied, "Yes, indeed, she had observed that; but if I wanted to have a real treat I ought to get up early in the morning and bear them crow." "Crow." said I, faintly; "our hens crowing! Then, by 'the cock that crowed in the morn to wake the priest all shaven and shorn,' we might as well give up all hopes of having eggs," said I; "for, as sure as you live, Mrs. S., our hens are all roosters!" And so they were roosters! that grew up, and fought with the neighbors' chickens until there was not a whole pair of eyes on either side of the fence.

A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one

whole pair of eyes on either side of the fence. A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough-bred, but he began to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious-looking person about the premises he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. At first we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him twice b fore daybreak. Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that had been sown for our spring radisher.

A good strong gate is a necessary article for your garden.

A good strong gate is a necessary article for your garden. A good strong heavy gate, with a dislocated hinge, so that it will neither open nor shut. Such a one had I last year. The grounds 1 efore my fence are in common, and all the neighbors' cows pasture there. I remarked to Mrs. S., as we stood at the window is June last, how placid and picturesque the cattle looked as they strolled about cropping the green herbage. Next morning I found the innocent creatures in my garden. They had not left a green thing in it. The corn in the milk, the beans on the poles, the young cabbages, the tender lettuce, even the thriving shoots on my young fruit trees had vanished. And there they were, looking quietly on the ruin they had made. Our watch-dog, too, was foregathering with them. It was too much, so I got a large stick and drove them all out, except a young heifer, whom I chased all over the flower-beds, breaking down my trellises, my woodbines and sweet briers, my roses and petunias, until I cornered her in the hot-bed. I had to call assistance to extricate her from the sashes, and her owner sued me for damages and recovered. I believe I shall move into town.

A Mississippi paper announces that in a race between two "crack" boats one came in three lengths ahead of the other in a distance of 150 miles! We should not like to twenty years, without the assistance of the State, built have been a passenger. The annual loss of property from two thousand churches, at a cost of £5,500,000, or \$27,000,000. exceeds \$3,000,000.

LIBERIA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Thirty-two years ago the coast now occupied by Liberia was the haunt of the slave-trader and pirate. But a happier day has dawned upon that outraged short, and an intelligent, industrious, and worthy population is accumulating at various points, from which the benign influences of a Christian civilization are spreading ever the continent. The prospects of Liberia are now most encouraging, and its importance as a colony, together with the increasing value of its commerce, is such as to warenergetic competition. In 1852 the imports at Cape Palmas alone were upwards of \$100,000, and the exports, aside from those by foreign vessels, which trade without restriction along the coast, amounted to \$80,000, but, inclusive of all, to more than \$200,000. Yet, taking the amount at \$50,000, it would be a larger amount than our own custom-houses show for a corresponding population. The native products of Africa are such as our nation requires, while our fabrics are in turn important for the African trade. It is stated that a single sperm candle African trade. It is stated that a single sperm candle manufactory in Boston consumes more than 1,000 tuns of palm oil annually; while other cities are also largely engaged in the trade. England and France are seeking the commerce of Africa with an avidity in striking contrast with the indifference and almost repulsion with which it is regarded by the United States.

The Colonization Society has thus far secured the emanication and answers are extensively in Africa 4.540.

cipation and prosperous settlement in Africa of 4,549 who were once in slavery in this country. The whole colony now embraces 3,383 persons who were free born in this country, and about 1,000 who have been rescued from the hands of slave captors in Africa. There is a prospect that the emigration from the United States will be much larger next fall than for many years past. The Colonization Society furnishes the emigrant with a free passage, and on his arrival he is offered a home already prepared for him for six months, and, as soon as he chooses, he may select a location for building or farming purposes, which also is a free gift. The spring expedition sailed on the 18th of April from Baltimore for Northly folk and Savannah, expecting, says the Colonization Jour-nal, to make up at the last two ports a complement of about 300 emigrants. Among these are two young phy-sicians, (colored men,) who have just graduated at Pitts-field, one of them from New York, having been unable to gain access to medical lectures at the institution in that city. With these accessions from time to time, and with the judicious and philanthropic efforts which give direction to its affairs, Liberia is regarded as fast becoming the great point from which intelligence, civilization, and christianity are radiating the interior of a vast continuated in the continuation of the continuat and introducing its benighted tribes to a happier life an a nobler destiny.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

AN AFFECTING COURT INCIDENT.

From a Correspondent of Arthur's Home Gazette.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION." We take pleasure in relating an incident which greatly enlisted our sympathies, held us spell-bound by its inte-rest, and finally made our hearts leap with joy at its hap-

py termination.

In the spring of 1838 we chanced to be spending a few days in a beautiful inland country town in Pennsylvania. It was court week, and to relieve us from the somewhat monotonous incidents of village life we stepped into the room where the court had convened.

Among the prisoners in the box we saw a lad but ten years of age, whose sad, pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly out of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded. Close by the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a tearful woman, whose anxious glance from the Judge to the boy left us no room to doubt that it was his mother. We turned with sadness from the scene to inquire of the offence of the prisoner, and

learned he was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and, by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found that our heart was not the only one in which sympathy for the lad existed. How we pitted him! The bright smile had vanished from his face, and now it expressed the cares of the aged. His young sister, a bright-eyed girl, had gained admission to his side, and cheered him with the whispering of hope.

But that sweet voice, which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the grief his shame had brought upon him.

rought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circum stances of the loss—the extent of which was but a dime, no

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly, and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it for the purpose of what he called "testing the boy's honesty." It was placed where, from its very position, the lad would oftenest see it, and least suspect the trap. The day passed, and the master, to his mortification, not pleasure, found the coin untouched. Another day passed, and yet his object was not gained. He, however, determined that the boy should take it, and so he let it remain.

This continued temptation was too much for the boy's resistance. The dime was taken. A simple present for that little sister was purchased with it. But while returning home to gladden her heart, his own was made heavy by being arrested for theft! a crime the nature of which he little knew. These circumstances were sustained by several of his employ-er's workmen, who were also parties to the plot. An attorney urged upon the jury the necessity of making the "little see many tears of sympashy for the lad, his widowed mother, and faithful sister. But their eyes were all dry now, and none looked as if they cared for aught else but conviction.

The accuser sat in a conspicuous place, smiling as if in fiend-like exultation over misery he had brought upon that poor We felt that there was but little hope for the boy, and the outhful appearance of the attorney who had volu his defence gave no encouragement, as we learned that it was the young man's maiden plea—his first address. He appeared greatly confused, and reached to a desk nearhim, from which he took the Bible that had been used to solemnize the testi-mony. This movement was received with general laughter mony. This movement was received with general laughter and taunting remarks; among which we heard a harsh fellow,

close to us, cry out:

"He forgets what it is. Thinking to get hold of some ponderous law-book, he has made a mistake and got the Bible."

The remark made the young attorney blush with anger, and turning his flashing eyes upon the audience he convinced them that there was no mistake, saying, "Justice wants no better book." His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober Judge on the bonch. The Bible was opened, and every eye was upon him, as he quietly and leisure-ly turned over the leaves. Amidst breathless silence he read the jury this sentence: "Lead us not into temptation."
We felt our heart throb at the sound of these words. The

audience looked at each other without speaking; and the urymen exchanged glances as the appropriate quotation carried its moral to their hearts. Then followed an address ried its moral to their hearts. Then followed an address which for pathetic elequence we have never heard excelled. Its influence was like magic. We saw the guilty accuser leave the room in fear of personal violence. The prisoner looked hopeful; the mother smiled again; and, before its conclusion, there was not an eye in the court-room that was not moist. The speech, affecting to that degree which caused tears, held its hearers spell-bound.

The little time that was necessary to transpire before the verdict of the jury could be learned was a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when their whispering consulta-

verdict of the jury could be learned was a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when their whispering consultation ceased, and those happy words, "Not guilty," came from the foreman, they passed like a thrill of electricity from lip to lip, the austere dignity of the court was forgotten, and not a voice was there that did not join in the acclamation that hailed the lad's release. The young lawyor's first plea was a successful one. He was soon a favorite, and now represents his district in the councils of the Commonwealth.

The lad has never ceased his grateful remembrances, and we, by the affecting scene herein attempted to be described, have often been led to think how manifold greater is the crime of the tempter than of the tempted.

of the tempter than of the tempted.

AN ANTI-NEBRASKA VOTE.—The editor of the Cleveland Herald was one of the Rook Island Railroad excursion-ists. Writing from Rock Island, he relates the following Nebraska incident: A little incident at Bureau, one of the richest counties in

A little incident at Bureau, one of the richest counties in this State, may be taken, we trust, as an index of the feeling of the people of Illinois on the subject of the Kanass-Nebraska outrage. Some 150 to 200 people were assembled, and before the care started some one of the crowd remarked quite audibly that "Nebraska couldn't come it!"" We'll see, said Mr. C. Butler, brother of B. F. Butler, the celebrated New York politician, from the platform; "let us take a voto. All you, citizens of Illinois, who are in favor of the Nebraska bill please hold up your hands." An ominous silence prevailed, and not a single hand was raised. "Now," continued Mr. B., "those of you opposed to the Nebraska bill please raise your hands." The show was general and accompanied by a waiving of bats and hearty cheers. "Such is the unanimous voice of Bureau county," said one of the "old settlers."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser is requested to publish the following, said to be a preventive of hydrophobia, as discovered by a French physician, M. Cossar:

Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with a half pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, the lotion being frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing the tremendous poison, and renders mid and harmless that venom against ous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of patients admitted into Breslau hospital was 184, of whom only two died; 1784 to 1824, into the hospital at Zurich, 223 persons, bitten by different animals, (82 by dogs.) of whom only four died.

WHISKEY IN DISGUISE.—An inspector of liquors in uscarawas, Ohio, who is an eminent German chemist, Tuscarawas, Ohio, who is an eminent German chemist, states that all the liquor sold there for brandy which he has examined is nothing but whiskey containing a few drugs to change the celor and taste.